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PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Contradictory News.

M'MAHON SUCCESSFUL By French Accounts.

CROSSES THE MEUSE, Without Resistance, GOING TO MONTMEDY.

A Reverse on Tuesday.

VICTORY ON WEDNESDAY.

Still Fighting Yesterday.

PRUSSIANS DEFEATED!

DRIVEN ON NEUTRAL SOIL.

BAZAINE UNCAGED!

Credited With Victory.

REPORTS FROM BERLIN,

State MacMahon's Attempt

TO RELIEVE METZ,

Has Entirely Failed.

SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

Most Heroic Defense.

BARBARITY OF BESIEGERS.

Protest of Alsatians.

CONFIDENCE IN PARIS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

THE DEFEAT OF M'MAHON.

LONDON, September 1—Noon.—No additional details of the defeat of McMahon have yet been received.

The *Independence Belge*, of Brussels, says Marshal McMahon, while on the heights of Vaux, on Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back with dreadful carnage. This region of the country is now absolutely depopulated. This corresponds with the Prussian account of the action near Beaumont, reported late last evening.

FIGHTING YESTERDAY — FRENCH CAPTURE YOUNG GUNS.

BRUSSELS, 8:45 P. M.—Belgian newspapers this evening publish the following telegram:

ROMILLON, Sept. 1.—Fighting commenced at nine o'clock this morning at Sedan. The French are said to have captured three guns. No positive news of result received.

NEWS VIA BELGIUM—GUNS FROM CAPTURED M'MAHON WILL WARD ABOUNDS STRAT.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 1—9 A. M.—Last night after dark Marshal Canrobert telegraphed to the Empress Eugenie, Regent, at the capital, the French Prince of Saxony has passed through Valmy, near St. Menehould, with 100,000 men. The army under General Von Falkenstein is all ready at Bonzonville, on the railroad between Fort Raich and Thionville. A French army, reported 100,000 strong, is hourly expected at Epernay, and the Prussians are withdrawing from the neighborhood of Rheims. The French are repairing the railways destroyed by the enemy.

QUARTERS FOR 100,000 TROOPS.

LONDON, September 1.—Palikao asks of the inhabitants of Paris quarters for 100,000 of the Mobile Guard, who have been called from the country to defend the Capital. Gratuitous offers are expected from proprietors of large establishments.

FLAG OF TRUCE AGAIN FIRED ON.

LONDON, September 1.—Prussians report that Lieut. Von Schimpff, sent yesterday under a flag of truce to summon Montmedium, was fired upon and his trumpeter killed.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH DESPERATE.

The *Medical Journal* says it is assured that the statements as to the debilitated and doubtful state of the Emperor's health are well founded. The consequences of a painful and wearying physical and prostrating affection have visibly increased. Fatigue, bodily and mental, have been such that at any moment the startling announcement may be made.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

ANOTHER BATTLE YESTERDAY.

BRUSSELS, September 1.—It is reported here that a fresh battle commenced to-day in the direction of Sedan. McMahon occupies a strong position.

FROM FRANCE.

NO FIGHTING ON TUESDAY—GOOD NEWS—BAZAINE WINS SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS.

PARIS, September 1.—*Le Public* says that there was no fighting yesterday. The Government, however, it adds, has good news. McMahon's march has been undisturbed.

The Duke of Palikao warns the newspapers against publishing any pending important movements of the French army.

Marshal Bazaine has won several small engagements.

The newspaper correspondents with the army are forbidden to affix the name of the place from whence they write.

OLIVIER IN PARIS.

Though the paste here is over, the Ministers go to Tours immediately.

Le Public denies all spurious news having been received lately by telegraph, signed Marshal Bazaine.

TREASON OF STRASBURG—THE PEOPLE AND GARRISON WILL RESIST TO THE LAST.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A letter from Strasburg confirms the complaint against the Prussians of barbarous conduct in the bombardment. A large portion of the city has been destroyed. The loss of life is terrible. Count Pechlin, the governor of the city, has been killed. The inhabitants clamor "Death, rather than surrender!" Many women have been killed by the Prussians as they capture it work on the trenches.

At a meeting of the Corps Legislatif last evening over the Ministers declared that Strasburg deserved well of the country and it should always remain French. Deputy Keller demanded the sending of a commission to arm the people of the Upper Rhine ready to rise *en masse* everywhere.

Strasburg, its citizens and garrison are deluged with praise. The Bishop of the city has urged the commander to hold out till the last prayer is uttered and then retire to the citadel and raze the city rather than let in the enemy.

A QUEER STORY ABOUT AUSTRIA.

La Liberte says that Austria pledged herself to France to move on Prussia simultaneously, if subsidized. Ollivier, the Prime Minister, agreed to this. The money was not paid, however. Austria pressed the matter on France, when Ollivier replied, "Go, we fight without you."

OLD ARMS SEIZED.

Three hundred thousand old muskets, discovered in the hands of dealers here, have been seized and distributed to force collected here for the defence of the city.

The Garde Mobile, on a new requisition for 100,000, is hurrying to the defence of Paris.

A FRENCH FATAL TRAP.

A writer in the *Figaro* says Bazaine, in one of the battles around Metz, entrapped the Prussians, some 25,000 strong, in the Jaumont quarries, by the aid of spies disguised as peasants. His cavalry then fell on their rear. Surprised and unable to wheel, the Prussians were cut down and suffered terribly. Bazaine, however, was greatly mortified that this should have been reported at Paris as a victory.

TERRORISM IN THE PROVINCES.

Impartial correspondence from Paris represents that terrorism has become epidemic in the rural districts of France. Men of known Democratic ideas are persecuted as sympathizers with the enemy. The Prussians as they advance require the people to give up their arms, keep the doors of houses unfastened, windows incurtained and shutters open. The Germans speak well of the roads over which they marched for the perfect condition in which they find them.

THE LOSS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

It is said 200,000 Prussian soldiers have either been killed or disabled since the war began. It is estimated that the war costs Prussia ten and one half million francs daily.

NO NEWS OF A DECISIVE BATTLE—M'MAHON CROSSES THE MEUSE WITHOUT BEING MASSED—VICTORY IS CLAIMED.

PARIS, September 1.—No news has been received here of any decisive battle, nor is it believed one has been fought. McMahon simply telegraphs he has crossed the Meuse, without being harassed by the enemy. Other accounts say there was heavy fighting by detached portions of McMahon's and Prince Charles' armies, with alternative advantages to both sides, and severe losses accompanying.

TRACING THE FILIBUSTER SENSATION.

The filibuster sensation story published in the *Figaro* yesterday will probably be traced to Americans agents of Prussia. Many curious revelations in this connection are expected. Some old hands concerned in the Confederate Anacfui plots are mixed up with the affair as well as certain journalists operating from London. The *Figaro* was deceived by its pseudonim correspondent.

COMBINED MOVEMENTS OF M'MAHON AND BAZAINE ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Times.]

PARIS, September 1.—The combined movements of Bazaine and M'Mahon have been successful. The strategic plan of retreat has been well devised, promptly executed and directed to all weak points of the enemy.

The victories of the fighting battles was important, as maintaining prestige against numbers.

Confidence is entirely restored and siege ridiculed.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE PRUSSIANS.

A dispatch was received to-day from one of the correspondents of the New York *Times* on the Prussian side which represents discouragement on the increase. "The army to-night adopted a platform for groans. Its spirit is daily fainter, and death from exposure and disease is making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks.

FURTHER FROM STRASBURG.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The commander at Strasburg has published the determination of the people to burn the city rather than surrender. The Prussians have rejected the appeal first made by the citizens to spare the dwelling part, on the ground that it would thus defend the position. The sole object dictated their refusal to permit the departure of women and children.

Gen. Matterongo, who distinguished himself in the Crimea and Italy, has been appointed to command the Parisian National Guard in place of Gen. De Trammarer. There are complaints of the delay in the expulsion of Germans.

Advices from the Levant represent that the French are also visible there in large force.

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION—REPORTED FRENCH VICTORY—PRUSSIAN LOSS 30,000—CAPTURES NEAR CHALONS.

PARIS, September 1.—A dispatch has just been received from the French Minister, published at Washington contradicting the report of the departure of German filibusters from the United States.

The *Gaulois* says last night Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers assured the members of a club that a battle had occurred at Chalons, which resulted in a great victory for the French. Thirty thousand Prussians were placed hors de combat, and the enemy's camp, with provisions and baggage was captured by the French.

The *Journal Des Debats* says wagons and fifty-nine horses belonging to the Prussian Prince Royal were captured near Chalons yesterday.

A VICTORY POSITIVELY CLAIMED FOR BAZAINE.

PARIS, September 1.—The *Moniteur* declares positively the battle of Courcelles was a victory.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The *Moniteur* publishes a dispatch from Lille, August 31, saying: The Prince Imperial arrived at three o'clock this morning at Maubeuge, having quitted Rethel the night before. He was accompanied by two general officers and fifteen officers of his staff. They proposed he was removed owing to the danger which might arise from the rapid movements before a great battle about to be fought. The Prince will remain there a few days to recover from a slight illness produced by the emotion consequent on the events he has gone through.

THE BATTLES ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—THE FRENCH AT FIRST REPULSED AND PARIS STRICKEN—SUBSTANTIALLY SUCCESSFUL ON WEDNESDAY.

The *Le Public* says the government has received no official dispatches to-day, in consequence of the cessation of telegraphic communication between Sedan and Montmedy, but it is certain battles were fought on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first was a surprise, which resulted in a partial defeat. The corps of General Failliez, who was awaiting the arrival of General Vimpffen, his successor, is still commanded. The latter, after separate and detached conflicts in which our troops displayed great heroism, but there was a general battle during the engagement in which Prussians claim a victory. But in the battle of yesterday, there is no question but that McMahon had the great advantage against the troops of both Princes. Bazaine was not engaged yesterday, but it is known that he today continues the work so energetically begun by McMahon. The corps of Venoy, which a few days ago passed through Paris, reached the battlefield yesterday and is doubtless fighting. Ronen closed at 2.

The General officers of the French army wear the same description of overcoats as the soldiers.

All exportations of grain from France are strictly forbidden.

Forty-two thousand oxen and one hundred and fifty thousand sheep are quartered in Bois de Boulogne.

The Lyons railway is well guarded.

The Omnibuses have been given a number of ambulances to the government.

The Empress superintends the care of wounded soldiers at the palace.

The Diplomatic Corps of Paris will remain, as the Empress does not intend to leave.

CLEAR STATEMENT OF MILITARY FACTS.

PARIS, September 1.—*La Patrie* says, semi-officially: The misrepresentations of foreign journals, under Prussian influences, render it necessary to make a clear statement of facts. Up to the present military events, Marshal M'Mahon in the carrying out of his movements has had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which he has been successful. He effected the crossing of the Meuse safely. At Longwy we gained a victory. The Prussians, defeated after a desperate struggle, took refuge in the territory of Luxemburg, where they are to be disarmed and obliged to remain. This information, which has just been received, comes from no less a source than the French representative at Luxemburg.

HARMONY BETWEEN THE LEGISLATIVE BODY AND THE MINISTRY.

The Minister of War yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, said he was sure the Chambers would act rightly in leaving him freedom of action. What had been done in so short a time was an earnest of what would be done in the immediate future. The proposition for appointing a commission to watch the people of the invaded provinces, which was opposed by the Ministry, was rejected by 180 to 59.

La Liberte says the Minister of War expresses every confidence in the workingmen. He knows their valor and does not hesitate to arm them for the defence of the capital. The inhabitants of several villages in the vicinity of Paris, who had been ordered to move into the city, to-day received counter-orders.

Lyons has been prepared for defence by order of the Minister of War, who supposes the Prussians, knowing Paris now so strong, may attempt Lyons. Nothing will be left undone where the slightest danger is threatened to make it secure.

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The *Journal Officiel* says Generals Frossard and Bourbaki were wounded in the recent engagements.

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Count Palikao confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the forest of Marne and escape impossible.

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PARIS, September 1.—The Alsatians in Paris held a meeting to-day, which was well attended. Speeches were made and the following protest drawn and up signed by thousands. The Alsatians at present in Paris protest against cruelties of which Strasburg is the glorious victim. To pour red-hot shot and petroleum bombs into a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants, to burn private property, destroy cathedrals, libraries and museums, to refuse to allow women and children to leave, to force men to work in open ditches against their own countrymen, are hateful violations of the laws of war, which must be denounced to the indignation of the civilized world. We ask the Corps Legislatif to decree that Strasburg has deserved well of the country and pronounce as well on the urgency of sending assistance into Alsace to prevent the complete ruin and surrender of this strong place which constitutes the principal stronghold of France.

PRUSSIAN BARBARITY DENOUNCED—THREATENED RETALIATION.

In the Senate to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced he had sent dispatches to foreign courts denouncing the conduct of the Prussians in firing on ambulances, and threatening to renounce the convention of Geneva if the practice continues, and declaring that if Prussia persists in her refusal to consider all soldiers of France as belonging to the regular army, and to treat them as such, France will retaliate on members of the Landwehr and Landsturm.

In the Corps Legislatif Jules Favre presented a petition signed by 2,000 Parisians protesting against the savage conduct of the besiegers of Strasburg, and demanding immediate relief be sent.

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Other Cable Dispatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 1. A large meeting was held at Liverpool last night to urge the government to provide for the defense of that port.

War funds to the amount of £150 have so far been raised at Bristol.

The rinderpest is spreading in the south of England.

The *Timesays* the retirement of the Empress Eugenie to Paris would give great governments, with capitals at Paris, Sedan, Metz and Tours. Social disorganization extends to the provinces. Press laughter and Protestants are considered sources of trouble, and are objects of popular wrath.

LONDON, Sept. 1—Father Suffield, Chief of the Dominican order in England, it is reported, has resigned because of objection to the dogma of infallibility.

SPAIN.

MADRID, September 1.—Small bands of Carlists are still reported scattered through the country. No fighting.

MADRID, Sept. 1—The *Correspondencia* states that the centre of the Carlist movement is south of Navarre. Carvilla Ugate has 8,000 men from Navarre and Alava. It is also asserted that the cabecilla Dorregaray, the Pretender's carried at the head of the band of insurgents. Troops are actively pursuing them.

GREECE.

ATHENS, August 29.—Italian advocates have been excluded from taking part in the trial of the Ustazzi brigands. England exacts 10,000 pounds indemnity for Mr. Lloyd.

CUBA.

HAVANA, September 1.—The shore end of the West India cable was successfully landed yesterday at Santiago.

MARINE NEWS

MOVILLE, September 1.—The steamship Europa, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON, September 1.—The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

LONDON, September 1, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾, for money and account. Five-twenties bonds at London, 65¾, 88; 10-40's, 83; 62's, 83¼; 67's, 86¾. Erie 17¾. Jersey Central 111¾. Great Western 28¾. Illinois Central 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 1.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 9; Orleans 9¾; sales of 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter Western No 2 8s 10d; winter 9s 9½@9s 10d. Western flour 25s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 6d. Oats 2s 8d. Barley 4s 2d. Peas 37s 6d. Pork 120s. Beef 125s. Lard 72s 6d. Cheese 64s 6d. Bacon—68s for short rib; 59s 6d for long cut.

LONDON, September 1.—Tallow 44s 3d. Sugar 31s 6d. Linseed oil dull at 31s 5d.

LONDON, September 1, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and account. Illinois Central 96¾.

LONDON, September 1.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £643,000 during the week.

Michigan Republican Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, September 1.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and had a lively contest over some of the State officers. In one or two instances three or four ballots were taken and considerable excitement existed. The following is the ticket nominated: Governor, R. P. Baldwin, Detroit, re-nominated; Lieutenant Governor, Dwight May, Traverse City, re-nominated; Secretary of State, D. Striker Hastings; State Treasurer, W. H. Withey, Detroit, re-nominated; Attorney General, W. Humphrey Adair, re-nominated; Commissioner of Land Office, Captain C. A. Edwards. The ticket was followed by resolutions state and detached conflicts in which our troops displayed great heroism, but there was a general battle during the engagement in which Prussians claim a victory. But in the battle of yesterday, there is no question but that McMahon had the great advantage against the troops of both Princes. Bazaine was not engaged yesterday, but it is known that he today continues the work so energetically begun by McMahon. The corps of Venoy, which a few days ago passed through Paris, reached the battlefield yesterday and is doubtless fighting. Ronen closed at 2.

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NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 1, 1870.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN ROBBED.

Yesterday morning it was discovered that the great safes in the rooms of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, had been robbed, and property to the amount of $150,000 carried away. On entering the room in the morning a scene of confusion presented itself. The floor was thickly strewn with papers, large leather wallets and bill books, and here and there a tin box forced open and emptied of its contents. Among the many papers thrown about the room were found to be a large number of registered United States bonds. No clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the robbery seemed to present itself to any of the reverend secretaries. On examination the safes were found to be emptied of everything of negotiable value, including a service of silver plate belonging to Rev. Mr. Depew, and other articles of silver ware. The property of clergymen who had used the facilities offered by the two large safes as a sort of safe deposit. Some small wallets contained the savings of a lifetime of frugality and economy by humble parish preachers, and others and larger ones were well filled with the surplus accumulations of fortunate and fashionable prelates. Such of the bonds as were registered were quietly thrown on the floor, and those which were payable to bearer were invariably removed. The largest single loser is one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Board, who was robbed of $15,000. It seems very strange to a casual observer that the robbery should have been successfully performed by any one not well acquainted with the arrangements and familiar with the places. There are two night watchmen outside of the building and one on the inside, and the only persons having rooms on the same floor, with the exception of an artist and one other person, are churchmen connected with some of the many Methodist concerns. The money of the safes was deposited in different places, and that of the Book Concern was in a safe in another part of the building. It is therefore only individuals who lose. It is now thought that the loss may be considerably irreparable to them, and that it has swept away the savings of the best part of their lives. The officials of the Book Concern are very reticent and stated to the reporter yesterday that they did not choose to disclose anything in regard to the affair for publication at the present time, and that they had been advised by detectives to withhold all information for some days. They also demanded the suppression of the above statement, as there is some reason to suspect that if the robbery was not perpetrated by parties in the employ of the Book Concern, it was accomplished at least by expert burglars, as their work was of enough not to appropriate any of the United States bonds.

A rather strange circumstance of the depredation is that the safes were in no wise injured, but opened with keys, and as they were filled with combination locks, and the fourteenth amendment, and Congress did not intend to interfere with each State in the qualifications of its electors, except those imposed by race, color or previous condition.

—Late advices from northwestern Mexico state that Placido Vega was there, organizing another expedition. He demands $100,000 and complete immunity for the release of young Melin, son of the Minister of War. He advises he threatens to kill him. The European war created intense excitement among the Germans. Mexican volunteers are contributing liberally to sanitary funds.

A double prize fight between Gallagher and Meeker, and Punch Morris and O'Donnell, was fought on a steamboat in the middle of Correll Island, thirteen miles below St. Louis, on Wednesday. Gallagher won the fight in seven rounds. Time ten and a half minutes. Meeker was terribly punished. The fight with O'Donnell fight, at the end of the Second round, was declared a draw, and the purse divided. Gallagher was severely punished, but in much the best condition, and would probably have won the fight, had it been continued.

Politics in Illinois.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Illinois Republican State Convention at Springfield to-day was called to order by Samuel Hitchell. John A. Logan was nominated for Congressman at large, Gen. Bates for State Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Illinois State Convention of Prohibitionists met at Bloomington to-day, and nominated J. W. Farwell, a Chicago dry goods man, for Congressman at large.

A. W. Mitchel has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Illinois District.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Trains late on Erie road and trade unsettled. Beeves come faster than can be sold and prices 1@2c lower. Offerings mostly Texans. Sales of Illinois cows at Weehawken and 30 at Hunderts street; making 2,300 head. Texans sold at 8@8½c, while Illinois good enough to go above 10 cents. Very many unsold and trade unsatisfactory. Sheep and lambs 1@2c lower. Hogs weak, and the prices are sustained, especially for fat Lambs a lot of 125 choice State Lambs, 63 lbs, sold at 8½c. Some of the stock left over to remain at 12¼@13c for dressed, with small lots selling alive at 9¾@10c, and some little store pigs of 9@9½c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The cattle market opened active, and notwithstanding the depression at the close of the market yesterday morning, the prices were fully sustained. Receipts of Ohio steers, averaging 1404 pounds, brought 8c. Indiana and Illinois stock fell off and Texans were in demand. Receipts 60 cars; sales 50 cars; 1,136 head; receipts for the week 966 cars, against 609 last week. In Sheep there was a fair trade, with a slight decline in prices of supply; Canada sold at 7¼@7¾c for lambs, and 5¾c for sheep. Hogs quiet; no shipping stock on hand.

CHICAGO, September 1.—Hogs 20@25c lower, at $9@9.80 for common to choice. Beef cattle active, at $5@7.20 for fair Texan to fair shipping steers.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—Cattle very active at 5½@7¾c for good to choice. Hogs firm at 8@8½c.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—Beef cattle steady, $3.50@7. Hogs dull. $9@9.60 gross.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 17¾c; sales 200, receipts 2,000 bales; 1123 and stock 99,718 bales. Annual cotton statement: Stock last year, 689 bales; net re-eipts, 1,130,974; gross, 1,196,038; made deductions, 365; exports to Great Britain, 547,840 bales; continent, 461,226; coastwise, 177,225.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—Flour firmer; superfine $4.25@4.75. Corn $1.06@1.08. Oats firmer, St. Louis 53@54c. Pork dull; mess held at $30. Bran 24@25½c. Lard firmer; tierce 17¼@18c, keg 19@20c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The market continues active and prices ruled steady. Printed calicoes were held with much firmness. Imported goods of German description became scarce and in request in consequence of the difficulty in procuring supplies, occasioned by the European war.

Feeling of the French Peasants.

A letter to the New York *World* says: "The advance of the Germans into France seems to have fairly crazed some of the peasantry of the latter country. At one village where they entered, a man stood up in the centre of the troops and swore at them till he was black in the face. And then, when his voice was utterly exhausted, he tore off pieces of his clothing and threw at the heads of the officers. One of these said to him, 'do you know that we can shoot you?' 'Here I am, shoot away,' cried the Frenchman, squaring himself straight in the path of the troops. Ultimately the troops had to surrender to this invincible, and file around him. Another incident which I did not like to hear was told to me by one of the chief physicians who has the care of the wounded. It has been agreed upon between the belligerent nations that a red cross upon a white ground, worn conspicuously on the sleeve, shall be the badge of one whose business it is to look after the wounded, and that these shall be held sacred from attack. Not far, however, from Saltz, in France, some enraged citizens fired on a corps of Germans with these badges and their ambulances. Then followed a very ugly scene. Fifteen of those who thus fired (and they did it openly, without attempt to escape) were taken out and immediately shot. The German commander declared it would be impossible to order unarmed people to go upon hostile territory to take care of both French and Germans, unless it was thoroughly understood they would be protected by the extremest penalty."

The French Signal System.

The French army is perhaps behind any in Europe in its signal system, using still the old devices of pieces of canvass (of the shelter tent) fixed upon a musket and held without motion in certain positions, or the still feebler device of a cap or something of the kind, mounted in the same antiquated manner. Any cadet of our service would tell them that both these plans are useless for signaling, as these signals would go out of sight at a distance of little more than a mile. The field telegraph system seems equally ill-adapted to rapidity of action, as we are informed that the lines are subterranean along the entire front of the army.

A worse defect than any of these, however, seems to exist in the fact that the signalization is done without organization, and by men who have not received especial training, and are without responsibility in the matter. And in view of the result of this deficiency, it is well to make the instructions now in progress in the army and navy complete, general and thorough.—*From the Army and Navy Journal.*

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Two slight shocks of earthquake occurred at Shasta, Cal., on Tuesday.

—William Caster, a saloon-keeper at Indianapolis, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat.

—At the Iowa soldiers' reunion at Des Moines, when Gen. Sherman reviewed the men there were 14,800 in column.

—Leverete O. Stowell, for many years a merchant in New York, was drowned in Otsego Lake on Thursday morning, while bathing.

—President Grant is expected at the muster of the Massachusetts militia next Thursday. He also attends the New England fair at Manchester, N. H., on Friday.

—The French Sanitary Commission of San Francisco yesterday remitted $10,000 to Paris. The total collections reach fully $40,000. Monthly subscriptions about $6,000.

—The dry goods store and grocery of Acnee & Kennan and woolen mills of David Morgan, at Lusby's Mills, Owen county, Ohio, were burned Tuesday night. Loss several thousand dollars.

—General W. Ward, an old citizen of Lawrenceburg, Ohio, was run over by the cars on Wednesday night in that city and instantly killed. He was sitting on the track when it occurred.

—The fleet surgeon of the European squadron, in a letter to the Navy Department, reports a number of cases of small pox on the Franklin on the 5th, with five deaths. Her crew numbered 597.

—Attorney General Akerman addressed a Republican meeting at Atlanta, Wednesday night, 21 great length. He was very severe on the Democratic Convention, and especially on the silence of that body.

—About fifty dairymen of Cincinnati and vicinity held a meeting yesterday to organize a society to protect themselves against the action of the board of health in regard to swill milk. Some of the distilleries are cooperating.

—The Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia have passed resolutions recommending the people to nominate no candidates to Congress and the Legislature only such as are eligible under existing laws and who will certainly be permitted to take a seat.

—The Boston *Herald* has a report that the French war steamer La Touche Treville has been ordered to leave Newport by the United States, it being suspected that she was awaiting the arrival of the Prussian Admiral Rapaport, bound to Fall River with scrap iron.

—J. Willis Menard, colored, who contested the seat of Bailey, from the second Louisiana district in Congress, was, at New Orleans, on Wednesday, sent before the criminal court charged with attempted outrage on the person of Amelia Noyes, a quadroon girl living with his family. Menard is in custody, as necessary. He was held in five hundred dollars bail.

—U. S. Judge Bond, at Baltimore, decides that the Federal courts do not properly have jurisdiction in cases arising under the provisions of the enforcement acts. Congress, the fifteenth amendment, and Congress did not intend to interfere with each State in the qualifications of its electors, except those imposed by race, color or previous condition.

—Late advices from northwestern Mexico state that Placido Vega was there, organizing another expedition. He demands $100,000 and complete immunity for the release of young Melin, son of the Minister of War. He advises he threatens to kill him. The European war created intense excitement among the Germans. Mexican volunteers are contributing liberally to sanitary funds.

—A double prize fight between Gallagher and Meeker, and Punch Morris and O'Donnell, was fought on a steamboat in the middle of Correll Island, thirteen miles below St. Louis, on Wednesday. Gallagher won the fight in seven rounds. Time ten and a half minutes. Meeker was terribly punished. The fight with O'Donnell fight, at the end of the Second round, was declared a draw, and the purse divided. Gallagher was severely punished, but in much the best condition, and would probably have won the fight, had it been continued.

—The dread disease Chinese in Cuba resort to the matched code of honor, but when they do so, it is in deep earnest, and with the intention that one of the parties to the duel at least shall die. On Tuesday one of these Chinese duels *a mort* took place near Fort Principle, resulting in the death of both of the combatants. One of the men had his jugular vein severed, whilst the other was cut to the heart. Both were free Chinamen, or Coolies, who have served out their time of indenture."

An amusing incident occured on Wednesday. A young Garde Mobile about to leave for the front, who had been unable to say good-by to the lady of his love, perceived her in the crowd, accompanied by that odious but legal creature, the angel's husband. A mad idea passed through his brain, and pointing to the wretch he exclaimed, *sotto voce*: "Ah! that Prussian, how he must glory over our misfortunes!" This was quite enough; a couple of blouses seized the victim, and with blows and kicks dragged him to the Prefect, by whom he was released.

Twelve stalwart Prussian soldiers recently arrested the war correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, at Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Bavaria. He and his companion were charged with being spies. They were thrust into a dirty, disgus

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny
[Subject to the decision of the Conferees.]
STATE SENATOR,
GILMORE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1166@116¼.

WE are in receipt of many congratulatory letters from Republicans on the strength and character of the ticket recently nominated and the unexceptionable platform of principles adopted for the campaign.

THE *Daily Telegraph*, of Harrisburg, after publishing the ticket nominated by the Convention on Tuesday last, but echoes the opinion of our own citizens in pronouncing it "one of the best and strongest presented to the citizens of that county for many years."

THE DEMOCRACY have much trouble in obtaining a good man to sacrifice himself as a candidate for Congress, but the *Post*, the most hopeful paper in this broad Commonwealth, promises that one is in training and will soon be forthcoming. Negley means to "walk over" the way into Congress, and what he means to do he generally does.

WE ARE GLAD to note our esteemed friend James McAuley, Esq., is again convalescent. It was feared by Mr. Mc.'s friends, his useful days were numbered, and we know they will be glad to know he is regaining his health. We know of no citizen who has done more for our city than Mr. McAuley and feel sure there is not one who would be missed more in the management of its affairs than he.

ACTING COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS, of the Internal Revenue, has had several applications, made by sureties, for the cancellation of the bonds of distillers who have suspended business, on the ground that the same constituted a lien on their property, and prevented the sale thereof. He rules, however, that the bonds are not a lien until after the attachment and judgment, and also that *bona fide* purchasers of property before attachment and judgment can not be disturbed in their titles.

WHAT NEXT? A Baltimore firm have entered their complaint against the postmaster of that city because he would not mail molasses in samples enclosed in glass vials and securely placed in boxes of thin wood. The question, however, had already been decided by the Postmaster General in the case of a Philadelphia firm, and the first decision was adhered to, on the ground that the law excludes samples of any kind of fluids being sent by mail. A broken sample would not be much loss, but the distribution of molasses all over the Union on communications of great value is slightly exceptionable.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Richard S. Hays, who purchased $300 worth of stock in the Young Men's Library building yesterday, presented the same to the Library Association. This was a generous deed in Mr. Hays, and makes an excellent precedent, which we trust many other stockholders will follow. The Association enters its new building greatly burdened with a debt which very materially cramps its growth and usefulness. Many gentlemen subscribed to the building stock with no idea of ever receiving any return for their investment, and we hope that most, if not all, will, urged by their desire to see this noble institution unfettered in its great work, make haste to adopt the hint which Mr. Hays has so delicately thrown out to them.

OUR TELEGRAMS assert that the Bavarians are returning home and disbanding, and that a mutiny has broken out in the Bavarian Landwehr. We confess we do not understand this. If it means what it says it is very bad news, and the German unity so long waited for, so ardently welcomed, must already have been destroyed. But we can see no reason for such a sudden change. The Bavarian soldiers have been with the Crown Prince and have fought valiantly in many of the severest engagements. They at least most certainly cannot think of returning now. Therefore, if there be any truth in the dispatch at all, it is probably based upon the dissatisfaction and disbanding of some of the Bavarian reserves or home guards, who have never been to the front and who, lying behind guarding frontiers and fortresses, have become discontented at their own inaction and the brilliant doings of their landsmen.

WE recently called the *Freiheits Freund* to account for an article in which it spoke in a most derogatory way of the diplomatists of America. Yesterday our contemporary referred to this and suggested that Mr. Washburne, who had assumed the protection of German citizens in France during the necessary absence of their own ambassadors, had not entered any protests against the barbarous treatment which the Germans have recently received in Paris, and thus lost an opportunity of redeeming the declining prestige of American diplomacy. We acknowledge that our neighbor has made his point there, and we admit with regret that it certainly does appear that Mr. Washburne has not done what could have been expected of him in the premises. But, the reports of cruelty in Paris, although frequently repeated, have been almost as frequently contradicted, and knowing as we do the ease with which falsehood and exaggeration become current in war times, it is just possible that these rumors and telegrams have been based on too slight a foundation for our Minister to ground an official protest upon. We hope so at least.

OUR NEWS from the seat of war discloses as the facts that MacMahon alone and without the assistance of Bazaine has had a heavy battle with the Crown Prince and been defeated. The dispatch comes to us from Vaucaune and is given as official. If true, and we have little reason to doubt it, the activity, energy, and assiduity of the Prussian leaders stand in startling contrast to that of the French. On the 24th day of August the head quarters of King William and the Crown Prince were at Bar le Duc. MacMahon left Chalons on the 21st and Rheims on the 22nd, and reached Sedan on or about the 24th. From a condensed summary of the war news, this we think is as nearly correct as can be ascertained from the conflicting accounts. It is asserted that the Prussians first heard of the abandonment of Chalons on that day, and we all know that MacMahon and his forces were for some time completely lost to us. During the whole of this time French dispatches have been assuring the people of France that MacMahon and Bazaine were in communication, that MacMahon's forces were two hundred thousand men the flower of the French army, and Bazaine's one hundred thousand, and that they were about to attack Frederick Charles before the Crown Prince could get up, who was some thirty-six hours behind his calculations. And yet with it all, a dispatch from King William, from Varennes, informs us that the Crown Prince has not only left Bar le Duc but has marched his forces to Beaumont, attacked MacMahon and driven the French army over the Meuse. In the meantime no mention being made of Steinmetz we suppose he is watching Bazaine at Metz. If this news be true we shall not be surprised if the patience of the French people should be exhausted. Indeed we will be astounded if some demonstrations be not made against those who have been instrumental in misleading the people by fraudulent dispatches.

THE DEMOCRACY are seriously alarmed over the financial accounts of our Government. They have vainly endeavored to secure different results, and have pondered long over that arbitrary dogma that will insist on twice two making four, and nothing else. They have discovered that figures will not lie, and feel hopelessly helpless in their endeavor to coerce them into Democratic measures.

A Republican Congress, by a new tax bill, has created a reduction of taxation amounting to $80,000,000, and the Democracy know this is nothing more nor less than annihilation, unless they can destroy its effect. So the *World* comes to us, accepting the fact, but inquiring what security we have that the next Congress will not repeal the measure?

None! Absolutely none, should that Congress be Democratic. On the contrary, we are confident, should such disaster befall us, the measure would be repealed at once. But if Congress should be Republican, we turn the *World* to our Government accounts, and request it again to worry over the figures, and if, after unwonted labors, it discerns in spite of its new exertion that twice two still insist on being four, that we have paid over $140,000,000 of the National debt since President Grant was inaugurated, by honestly collecting the revenues, and by maintaining the most rigid economy in all our expenditures, and further, that the Republican party are even now looking forward to the re-election of President Grant, then we think the *World* will say with a sigh, "this, too, must fail, they have ample security." But the bill has been passed by a Republican Congress. What security can the Democracy give us, that if they had the power they would not repeal the measure?

HON. BENJAMIN T. BIGGS accepts the nomination from Delaware:

One word more and I leave you. The freest, proudest, and most exalted nation on the face of the globe, was America in 1860. To-day she is the poorest and lowest on the face of the globe. Cotton-field negroes legislate in the State of George Washington and Patrick Henry—the State of Presidents. The negro is found legislating even in the State of Pinckneys—in South Carolina. The negro in Louisiana has assumed position in State affairs, and one of that race is President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor of the State. In Mississippi the cabin boy is now found signing commissions for sheriffs. And last, but not least—hear it and give ear—the *poor*, miserable, thieving negro preacher is seen combing his lousy wool in the Senate of the United States, put there by this Radical Republican party; mingling with the august body where our Claytons, so well known here, once stood. In the Senate of the United States, where Webster, Clay, Van Buren, and those great men that have graced, once stood, a Radical party has placed a negro. God of the destitute and fallen!

Benjamin must certainly have been inspired by some potent force, and judging from the remarks, by a power that will not permit him to remember in the morning just exactly what he said the evening before. He will probably have a vague consciousness that he talked about Patrick Henry, the Pinckneys, Randolph, Webster, George Washington and the United States, but the thread on which he strung them will no doubt be broken in many places by a bad memory and the headache. We can think of no other excuse for Benjamin and feel the sound sense and justice of his personal prayer at the conclusion. We have no doubt a few more inspired efforts like Benjamin's will settle the question in the minds of the colored voters at least, and avoid any further dissension in the Democratic party with reference to their acceptance of the Fifteenth Amendment.

HOW VERY PATRIOTIC was the County Convention? Among the candidates was a soldier with an empty sleeve, who received precisely 0 votes. When he stood between the bondholders and ring managers and danger, he was a hero and one of God's noblemen. On Tuesday, when he asked for a substantial recognition of his services, the political knife was applied to his throat. If Republics are ungrateful, the Radical managers are ingratitude crystalized.—*The Post.*

There is something truly refreshing in being even permitted to read such remarks in a Democratic sheet. "When he" (the soldier) stood between the bondholders and ring and danger, he was a hero and one of God's noblemen." *Not with the Democratic party.* Not in the eyes of that faction that allowed its journals and organs to assert, that any northern man who went south to fight as a soldier of the government, was a murderer before God and man. Not in the opinion of those who laughed when the south won, and grieved when the government was victorious. He was no hero and one of God's noblemen in their eyes.

There would be pathos too in the article if it had not been that the result robbed the *Post* of further comment. There was a candidate with an empty sleeve in that convention. A soldier the Republican party had remembered and who for six years had held office. There was another candidate in that convention. A man who had been a soldier too, who had fought bravely the battle for his country and who had gone forth sound and able, and returned home a cripple with but a single leg to stand on. These two men, both soldiers, both crippled, were competitors for the same office, and the Republican Convention gave it to the soldier who had had no return.

We submit to the *Post* the following little record: J. G. West enlisted in 1861, in 62d Penn. Regiment, for three years. Wounded at Gaines Mills through the thigh and taken prisoner to Libby and Belle Isle. Wounded at battle of Fredricksburg. Wounded and lost a leg at the battle of Gettysburg. Discharged Dec. 1863. Nominated for Coroner, August 30th, 1870, in the Republican Convention, receiving one hundred and forty-three votes out of two hundred and seventeen cast.

CHINESE LABOR.

There is an effort on the part of the Democratic press to arouse the feelings of workingmen against the Republican party on the question of the importation of Chinese laborers into this country.

When we quietly review the records of the past, we can but recall how long and untiring were the endeavors on their part to perpetuate slavery to debase and degrade labor, and how their persistent endeavors in that respect made desolate so many homes and involved our nation in debt, and we feel we have reached one of their measures of sympathy with the workingmen, one of the means they have used to protect labor. And as we drift along we find their only vital issue of the present is to deprive our State of protection from foreign labor, to rob the workman of his daily bread and render him homeless and penniless with their advocacy of Free Trade, and we know we have arrived at another of their measures of sympathy with workingmen. another means they are using to protect labor. We do not need to go beyond these two issues of the Democratic party, Slavery and Free Trade, for all to be satisfied that their last effort is simply another of their little frauds on the community.

The resolution passed in our late convention fully defines our position. We deprecate the idea of forced immigration. The abolition of slavery was followed by the Coolie trade, and this, too, under the supervision of the very flower of the Democratic party. A Republican Congress prohibited it. The contract system was resorted to, and a Republican Congress at the last session introduced a bill to relieve the wives, mothers and little children of Chinese laborers, who had mortgaged their services as payment for their importation, and who had been induced by fraud and deceit to enter into such a contract. Republicanism watches with jealous eyes the liberties of all, and while we throw open our doors for those who may choose to enter, we intend that they shall come in unshackeled.

This resolution draws the proper line between immigration and importation. The right of every man, from any quarter, to migrate to this country of his own free will, is fully recognized; there is to be no obstacle set up to that; but the forced *importation* of laborers, to be sold out and held in semi-slavery for a term of years, is denounced as being little better than negro bondage. This, we take it, will be generally acceded to. The distinction drawn is one to be held in careful remembrance, for it is of the utmost importance in the discussion of this question. We are glad to see this ground so carefully taken; and we know that it will meet with the hearty approval of all thinking men.

THE CENSUS.

We have now returns from all the boroughs, and from all the townships but Chartiers, McCandless, Pine and Sewickly. We have also all the city of Pittsburgh but the 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 23d wards, but have only 3 of the 8 wards in Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH.			
1st Ward	4536	Union	1435
2d "	3061	Mt. Washington	1667
3d "	5032	Allentown	772
4th "	1632	TOWNSHIPS.	
5th "	4082	Jefferson	3066
6th "		Mifflin	5091
7th "	4783	Baldwin	3105
8th "	5648	Snowden	1256
9th "	—	Lower St. Clair	5822
10th "	—	Upper St. Clair	810
11th "	—	Scott	1807
12th "	4862	Union	1085
13th "	—	Chartiers	—
14th "	3329	Robinson	2274
15th "	4708	Stowe	706
16th "	3220	North Fayette	1402
17th "	3093	South Fayette	1927
18th "	5161	Finley	1170
19th "	925	Moon	1230
20th "	2448	Crescent	364
21st "	2273	Neville	289
22d "	2502	Leet	629
23d "	986	Sewickley	1180
ALLEGHENY.		Kilbuck	1919
1st Ward	4708	Ohio	685
2d "	—	Ross	1625
3d "	—	McClure	3813
4th "	12508	Reserve	1800
5th "	10022	McCandless	—
6th "	—	Hampton	958
7th "	—	Shaler	1473
8th "	—	Franklin	1705
9th "	—	Marshall	705
BOROUGHS.		Pine	—
Sewickley	1472	Richland	707
Bellevue	984	East Deer	1389
Millvale	668	West Deer	1300
Etna	1447	Indiana	2626
Sharpsburg	2176	Fawn	691
Tarentum	944	Harrison	1870
Edgewood	280	Plum	1360
Braddocks	1290	Penn	2085
McKeesport	2523	Wilkins	3455
Elizabeth	1196	Patton	1194
West Elizabeth	500	North Versailles	2461
Ormsby	2225	South Versailles	2194
Birmingham	8693	Lincoln	1389
S. Birmingham	1000	Forward	1390
South Pittsburgh	3095	Elizabeth	2697
West Pittsburgh	2205		
Collinsburgh	1153		
Temperanceville	2889		208,253

This gives for the city, as far as heard from, 62,180, and we estimate the other wards at 27,500. Total 89,680. Allegheny has in three wards 27,816, and estimating the others at 24,500, we have a total of 52,116. The boroughs foot up 45,894. The townships, all but four, have 72,663, and these four contain, probably, 5,000. The grand total will then stand:

Pittsburgh—Returned	62,180	
Estimated	27,500	89,680
Allegheny—Returned	27,516	
Estimated	24,500	52,016
Boroughs		45,894
Townships—Returned	72,663	
Estimated	5,000	77,663
Total for the County		265,253

The actual total will be above rather than under this.

For the city of Pittsburgh or those corporations lying compactly adjacent to each other, and included in every one's idea, when speaking of what is known at home and abroad as Pittsburgh, the total is as follows:

City of Pittsburgh, proper	89,680
City of Allegheny	52,016
South Side Boroughs	12,824
Lower St. Clair township	5,322
Total	179,842
To this is to be added the Ninth ward of Allegheny, to be added Oct. 1, say	2,500
And Millvale borough	668
Grand total for what would have been the Consolidated city	183,010

This showing is considerably better than that given a few weeks ago on less data. Our total gain in the county is nearer 20,000 than 70,000, and the rate of increase is over 50 per cent.

Married Women's Property.

The act just passed by the British Parliament, to amend the law in relation to the property of married women, has some features which secure men's rights as well. By one of its provisions, a man who marries a woman in debt, does not, as heretofore, become liable for her debts, contracted before marriage. It is among the legends of the Fleet Prison, in London, that a disolute Countess, imprisoned for debt, married the prison barber, and thus changing the debt to her husband, left him in jail, while she walked abroad. This is one of the "rights" of which the new act deprives the English ladies. By the new law, a married woman having private property, becomes liable to the parish for her husband's maintenance, in case he becomes a pauper. This is another loss of "right;" for under the old law a woman could keep her marriage settlement intact, while her husband was supported by the parish. A married woman's separate property is liable to the same claims for her children as if she were a widow, but her husband, being able, is not by the act released.

On the other hand, the wages and earnings of married women are secured to them, and her receipts alone are a valid discharge to her debtors. Deposits in a savings bank in the woman's name are her separate property. She may effect insurance on her own life, or on that of her husband. Insurance by the husband in his wife's favor, is declared a trust for her benefit. A married woman may maintain an action at law, even against her husband. But he has also the same privilege; and if the woman gains a "right" in this case, so does the man. Personal as well as freehold property coming to a married woman by will or inheritance, is her separate property. The act is not retrospective, and its operation does not extend to Scotland.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

MR. SEWARD, the Consul-General to China, and the Russian Minister to China, sail in the China steamer September 18.

A Terrible Combat—A Dog in Pursuit of Revenge.

The Newman (Georgia) *Herald* says:

"E. Douglas, of this city, was recently the owner of a mastiff, about two years and a half old, and no doubt the largest dog in the country.

"On Monday evening, Mr. Douglas was attempting to drive some chickens out of his garden, but the dog occupied the gate and would not let them pass. Mr. Douglas ordered him away, but the mastiff would not obey until his owner had thrown several rocks at him, when he took refuge under the kitchen. In a moment more Mr. Douglass saw his dog with slow steps and glaring eyes advancing toward him for fight.

"Our friend seeing that he could not stop the dog by word or gesture, at once prepared to defend himself, as flight was impossible. As soon as the dog was near him he arose on his hind feet and attempted to seize Mr. Douglass by the throat.

Then ensued a combat between the man and the dog of about ten minutes duration, and which for its fierceness scarcely has a parallel in such encounters. Mr. Douglass first threw out his left arm, which the dog bit considerably near the wrist, and with his right hand caught the infuriated brute by the throat, and as soon as his left hand was released from the grip of the dog, he seized his under jaw with it.

Knowing from every circumstance the combat would be a lengthy one, as soon as the first excitement had subsided Mr. D. ordered his family to close every door of his dwelling but one, toward which he gradually but slowly drew the dog. Before reaching the steps in front of the open door, the dog had for a short time disengaged himself and bit Mr. Douglass severely on the left thigh.

"By this time our friend became calm and collected, and promptly seized the dog by the under jaw and throat, and then began once again to draw the dog toward the open door. Finally he had reached the doorsteps, which were about five feet high, and began to walk up them backward, and when he reached the top he, by summoning all his strength and by one violent effort, threw the dog to the ground on his back. Before the animal could recover his feet and ascend the steps, Mr. Douglass had entered the house and closed the open door. The mastiff showed every disposition to renew the battle, and made frantic attempts to enter the windows.

"At last, finding ingress impossible, he took his position and watched the door closely for Mr. Douglass, and manifested by his action that he would attack him again if he entered the yard. In the meantime, Rev. Mr. Thomas, living near, came to Mr Douglass's rescue, the dog showing no disposition to molest any one but Mr. Douglass—and with his gun shot the dog twice and killed him, greatly to the relief and safety of our townsman, who was closely besieged within his own house.

"We may state, in conclusion, that Mr. Douglass owes his safety to his great strength, being a man of two hundred pounds weight, and of proportionate muscular power. Our friend was entirely unarmed, and although during the combat his servants brought him his gun the encounter was so terrific that he was unable to use fire-arms."

Whaling near Home—An Exciting Adventure.

THE New Bedford *Mercury* says: "Captain George Harrison, of the fishing smack Quilp, of New London, which arrived here Saturday afternoon, had an exciting chase after a finback whale while fishing on Coxswain Ledge, twenty-five miles southeast of Block Island, on Friday last. The whale suddenly appeared near the smack, and Captain Harrison threw a swordfish dart into the critter. The fish took about twenty-five fathoms of line, and the tub was also allowed to go overboard. The whale went down, and in a few minutes was seen to blow about three-quarters of a mile distant. The smack up jib and went after her, and when within a short distance Captain Harrison threw an old lance into the small boat, and with two sturdy oarsmen started in chase. He was soon alongside, and threw an iron into the fish.

"Then began the fun; for three hours the whale dragged the boat at a rate of about eight miles an hour, the captain standing ready to cut the line should things get dangerous. That moment arrived at last, the enraged fish suddenly went down, and the boat and its occupants were instantly submerged. Three desperate cuts were made, and just as the boat went over, the line was cut, and the whale and gear disappeared. The smack was far in the distance, but the men clung to the bottom of the boat until she took them off."

Naked Africans.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique of Paris, Aug. 11.]

It is known that our soldiers were at their soup when they were surprised by the first attack of the Prussians. Most of the Turcos were at that moment bathing. The surprise was so sudden and the call to combat so pressing that some of them had scarcely time to slip on their pantaloons, while many others, seizing their pieces, rushed quite naked into the action. An African Colonel, who heard the fact related, said that he had often seen Kabyles in Algeria fight in a nude state. Under such circumstances the Turcos fought like lions. They precipitated themselves with an indescribable fury on the Prussians, and took nine guns, but as they were hauling them off they were crushed by grapeshot.

Both killed and wounded were literally hacked to pieces by the Prussians. It was owing to these horrible engines of destruction and after these savage brutalities that the enemy remained in possession of the guns, which the intrepidity of our too ardent companions in arms had captured in their ranks. Some companies of Turcos, and notably that in which M. Albert Duruy, a volunteer, had taken service, had, after this heroic combat only five men left. M. Duruy, son of the late Minister, was one of those miraculously preserved.

A German Mistake.

A funny as well as serious mistake is recorded of the Crown Prince's few hours' stay in Stuatgart. A young man, whose preoccupation called attention not only to himself, but a bundle which he carried with the greatest care, was observed inquiring earnestly for the Prince's whereabouts. This parcel was of peculiar shape—thicker at one end than at the other, and terminating in a point. Some honest burghers anxious for the honor of their city, followed the youth, whose peculiarity of manner underwent no diminution as he approached the spot where the future leader of Germany stood. The bearing and the bundle raised but too probable suspicions. Another foolish boy was about to enroll himself in the band who, within the last few years have endeavored to immortalize themselves (alas for the one unhappy success!) by attempting the lives of the chief rulers of the great powers of the world. Such a disgrace should never stain the spotless escutcheon of Stadtgart! With an energy worthy of the solid reputation of their corporation they arrested the would-be assassin, conveyed him to a neighboring public building, and made a rigorous examination of the terrible parcel, which proved to be a bottle of particular schnaps destined to comfort His Highness' stomach.

A Drunken Man Buried Alive.

During the last week a young man of dissolute habits, named Proudfoot, suddenly disappeared from the neighborhood where he had latterly been employed, in the town of Sterling, and it was supposed for the time that he had wandered off to continue the drunken spree he had been pursuing in some other locality. Nothing more was thought of him until Saturday, when inquiry was excited by an overwhelming stench about the barn of Mr. McCatherine, who resides on the plank road between Southwest Oswego and Sterling. It soon came out that Proudfoot was last seen lying on the hay in Mr. McCatherine's barn, in the early part of the week, the same day on which the latter commenced drawing in his grain, a large quantity of which had been stored in the barn. Saturday morning Mr. McCatherine, with the assistance of his neighbors, commenced investigation, and on removing the grain, the festering corpse of Proudfoot was found lying beneath. His death resulted from drunkenness, but whether directly by that cause or being smothered under the grain while in a stupid condition, is uncertain. Deceased was a son of Dr. Proudfoot, of Sterling.—*Oswego Advertiser.*

"HISTORICUS" writes to the London *Times* protesting against the gift by a number of English gentlemen, of a statue of Stonewall Jackson to the State of Virginia. He says that "this traffic in the memories of the dead to inflame the passions of the living is alike a desecration of the past and a provocation of the future."

SHOO! FLY.—A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes: I hasten to the rescue of the American Marseillaise from the unsingable and too-redundant-in-syllables translation in an evening paper. The following is the correct rendering of this noble song into German:

Ich fuehl', ich fuehl', ich fuehl',
Ich fuehl', wie der Morgenstern:
Ich fuehl', ich fuehl', ich fuehl',
Ich fuehl', wie der Morgenstern.
Fort! Flieg'! lass' mich in Ruh',
Fort! Flieg'! lass' mich in Ruh',
Fort! Flieg'! lass' mich in Ruh',
Denn ich bin von Compagnie G.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE

Fancy Perfumes and Pomade and Cosmetics, Colognes, English and Toilet Boxes and Combs, Domestic, of all kinds, Tuma Cases, English Hair and in bottles of every Brushes and Tooth description, the latest Brushes, Nail Brushes styles, and Puff Boxes and Puffs of every kind.

Go to James E. Burns' & Co.'s

Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere; you will find it much to your advantage as we have now a new and splendid assortment just received this day. au31

A CHAPTER OF FACTS.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—a certain and that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, and tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 33 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 2d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

TIME BOOKS
FOR
One Week,
Two Weeks,
and One Month,
AT
Allan C. Bakewell & Co's,
75 WOOD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
NEW FALL STYLES IN
Ladies' and Children's Hats.
NEW RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS
New Flowers.
VELVETEENS,
Lace Collars,
VERY CHEAP.
Laces and Embroideries,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Ladies' and
Gents' Underwear.
CASSIMERES
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STEAM HEATING.
We are Prepared to Contract for
HEATING
WITH
Steam Apparatus
Of the most approved plan, using
HIGH OR LOW
STEAM DIRECT OR INDIRECT RADIATION.
Can refer to buildings using
Our Heating Apparatus
FOR THE PAST
TEN YEARS.
Craig Brothers,
129 Second Ave.,
au26:cdo-PT

CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
City Bonds by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving PENN AVENUE, and known as
PENN AVENUE BONDS,
Are now offered for sale at the
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank,
No. 121 SMITHFIELD STREET.
These Bonds have TWELVE YEARS TO RUN AND PAY SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXES. Interest payable semi-annually, payable on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the city by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be had.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest
GEO. C. McLEAN,
au27:c3 CASHIER.

SCHOOL
BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL SLATES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL CASKET,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL INKSTANDS,
SCHOOL INKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS,
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS,
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL RULERS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL REWARDS,
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
au15 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
se24:w6m 122 SECOND AVENUE

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandise Broker,
260 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
jan26:y6 PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Friday, 2d September.
An Elegant Display
OF
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
New Dress Goods,
IN
AMERICAN POPLINS,
All New Colors.
CORDED MOHAIR POPLINS
Something Entirely New, at
Very Low Prices.
PLAIN AND SHADED MOHAIRS,
VERY CHEAP.
New Style Delaines.
Robe Delaines and Robe Repps,
AT LOW PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books,
Writing Papers,
Envelopes, and
General Stationery.
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
A Full Stock at
LOWEST RATES,
Wholesale and Retail.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-wf26

INTERSTATE FAIR
At Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Sept. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 1870,
FOR THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES, THE FINE ARTS, &c.
While this fair has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, competition is invited from all sections.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—The great life-size painting by the Poet-Artist, T. Buchanan Read, has been secured, which, with other select paintings, will form a special Art Repository. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the Poet-Artist, will recite and elocutionist, will recite the poem of Sheridan's Ride three times each day.
For catalogues or information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.
Space for special exhibitions can be secured.
HON. JOHN E. PARKE, President.
ION. A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary,
au30:27d&wT5 No. 10 Smith St., Pittsburgh.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work solicited, up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.
Highest Cash price paid for second-hand work.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wood Carpet's make of DARVILLE'S PATENT WHEELS and Patent Quick Shifter and Axle Nut for Buckeye.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Mess. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, No. 42 Beaver st., under the style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
C. D. ARNSTHAL.....C. H. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
19 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
DRIED APPLES.—10 bbls extra nice, for sale by
J. E. CANFIELD, 161 First avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.

Curry Institute,
Nos. 2 and 4
SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's Buildings, cor. er of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and are finished and furnished in good style. The Institution has been organized over ten years,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au22dtf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low market rates.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.
MONEY AND COMMERCE.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1870.

The money market begins to show more signs of life. There is more paper offering for discount, and the rates of interest are hardening. Business in mercantile quarters has freshened up considerably during the week. Some of the wholesale houses, in dry goods more especially, report quite a fair trade for so early a period in the season. This, with manifest signs of an improvement in other quarters, has had an influence in the money market, increasing the demand for loans, and giving lenders a wider range of names from which to make selections.

The stock market continues very dull. But few of the best class of either bonds or stocks are on the market at reasonable rates. Of the first named we have Allegheny Valley 7-30s offered for sale at 90—rather high, considering the multitude of railroad bonds there are upon the market to tempt buyers. The rates they will be sold lower before January. An active money market will have its effect upon all this class of investments.

There is some demand for bank shares, but these are held at high figures, and transactions have become rare.

There has been some inquiry for two days past for small lots Columbia oil stock at an advance over our last quotation. We presume eleven dollars per share would be paid for it. Holders up to Monday of Dalzell Brothers well had failed to learn that we are advised of a new well on the farm yielding 100 barrels daily. The stock is quoted at about 20c bid; none offered for sale, that we are advised of, under one dollar.

The New York market shows more life to-day than at any time for a month previous. Governments are firm at a fractional advance.

Gold steady at 112¾@112⅞. Stocks active and in better demand, with transactions in some of the leading houses at from 1 to 2 per cent. advance. Money continues very easy "on call" at 4 on Governments, and 5@6 on miscellaneous stocks.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	4.30 Jan. & Jy. 1881	10[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5.30 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 1862	114	5.30 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	C. P. U. R.	97¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	Pacific Mail	91¾
U. S. 10-40	6	Cv. Pacifics	91¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, September 1, 1870.

The money market was more active and firm at 6@6 on call, demand chiefly from stock brokers, owing to a slight increase in business on Stock Exchange. Foreign Exchange dull; best bills on stock 9½@9¾ and 10¼ for sight, but asking rates direct ¼ per cent. higher. One of the Canada banks to-day sold $30,000 sterling on sixty days. Sterling 9¾. Gold quiet and steady, closing at 112⅝@112¾.

Considerable gossip of the new gold pool and rumors that the Assistant Treasurer locked up and made worth a premium for borrowing. These reports are not fully established, although they are believed by many believers. The fact that gold is worth something on time may have given rise to these reports, when high borrowing rates in futures began paid for carrying to-day 1-2 and 3 per cent, to-morrow 1 and 2 per cent, and next week 1 per cent. Clearances $35,000,000. Opening prices were 1¾ west and highest of the day.

Government quiet and steady. Coupons '81, 114¾@114¾; '62, 113@113¾; '64, 114¾@114¾; '65, 114¾@114¾; '65, new, 113¾@113¾; '67, 113¾@113¾; '68, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 108@108¾; Currencies, 114¾@115; Central Pacifics, 1st mort, 98; Union, 84¾. Government bought one million at 99 4-10@99 5-10. Bids nearly $4,750,000.

State bonds firm but dull: Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 62; do. new, 63; Virginia, 66; old North Carolina, 52¾; do. new, 31½.

Stocks firm at a slight advance. Canton, 48; Cumberland, 30; Western Union, 84; Quicksilver & Mariposa, 9¾; do. preferred, 34¾; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells, 12¾; American, 41; United States, 41¾; Pacific Mail, 92¾; N. Y. Central, 98¾; Erie, 26¾; do. preferred, 62¾; Reading, 91; Michigan Central, 119½; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 130¾; Pittsburgh, 108; Michigan Southern, 82; preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 101¾; No. 2 Paul, 61; preferred, 76¾; Fort Wayne, 84; preferred, 112; Ohio and Mississippi, 34; C. C. & I. C., 79¾; C. & A., 119; Burlington, 132; Hannibal and Erie, 34; St. Joe 108; preferred, 112¾.

The Treasury balance—gold, $80,221,889; currency, $15,44[illegible].

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 1, 1870.

The markets in a general way, present but little that is really new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. There is no improvement to note in the demand for any of the leading commodities; the uncertainty in regard to the future prevents buyers from taking hold, liberally, and with a light volume of business, there are no essential changes to make in quotations. Hopes, however, are entertained of a good fall trade, and the indications at present are that these hopes will be fully realized, and but for the war, trade would be considerably better, even now, though, as is well-known, it is always slack at this season of the year.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¼; Pearl, 6; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Demand fair, while prices are unchanged—$2@2.50, most of the sales at $2@2.25.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades, while common and inferior is dull. Regular sales of the former at 20@25.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull and lower; we now quote at 9¾@10 cts.

BEANS—Sell at $1.80@1.90 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

CIDER—Sales prime sweet $7@8.

CARBON OIL — Unchanged. Standard brands, 21, in 25 or 50 bbl lots, and 22¾@23 in small way.

CHEESE — Western Reserve, 13@13½; Ohio Factory, 13@13½; and Ohio Goshen 14¼@15.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3 and Calcined Plaster at $3@3 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and lower in sympathy with corn, and cannot be quoted above 95 cts per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock almost exhausted.

FEED—The supply of fresh is scarcely equal to the demand, and the market may be quoted at $18 @ 20.

FEATHERS—No. 1 goose feathers 62@65c. No. 2, 55@60. Demand light.

FRUITS—Peaches were steamish and sold to-day at from 50@75 per bushel. Grapes at sales at $5@6.50 per bushel. Grapes at $3@4 cts per lb.

FLOUR—Is dull and weak, under the influence of the advices from New York and Chicago, though unchanged. Quotations to quote what we are doing in store, at $6@7 for choice brands. Rye flour, $5.50@5.75, scarce and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat is offering pretty freely and the market continues dull though unchanged; we are reported sales of red at 91@93, and white at 95@100. There is not much demand for coarse grain in this market in wheat or anything else, and there is no inquiry from the east. Oats quiet but steady; barley nominally quote new at 65@80 buying, and 80@87 selling; the demand has improved somewhat within the last few days. Corn is dull and weak in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 90 in first, and 85 in second hands; that is for round lots. Rye is rather better; we are apart a sale of some 3,000 bushels on private terms, and dealers are offering 80@85. Good to prime spring barley will bring $1.80@1.85.

GROCERIES—Market continues quiet and void of a single new feature worthy of especial notice. Sugars unchanged. Crushed, 12¼; A Coffee, 11¾; B, 11¼; Extra C, 11¼; C, 10¾@11. Coffee is still quoted at 24@25 for Orinoco. Molasses, 40@45. Syrups, 60@65. Sorghum, 60@65. Loverings do., 75@80. Sugar cured hams, 16@17; Sugar cured shoulders, 12@13; Sugar cured breakfast bacon, 20@22. Dried beef, 24. Lard, in tierces, 17@17¾; in kegs, 18¾. Mess Pork, $29.50.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

TALLOW—Rendered 9@9½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Small sales of timothy seed at $5. Nothing doing in clover. Flaxseed is still quoted at $2.15@2.20.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The receipts of cattle were again large this week, said to have been the largest in the history of the yards, but, as is always the case at this season of the year, the offerings consisted principally of the low and medium grades, and came mostly from Chicago and St. Louis. At one time, so great was the rush, that there was not sufficient yardage to hold them all, and the alleys had temporarily to be turned into pens, and it was difficult to get a sufficient supply of water. Notwithstanding this extraordinary supply, the market was better than could reasonably be expected under the circumstances; there was a very full attendance of buyers, and to-day there were but comparatively few unsold. Prime extra shipping cattle sold without much difficulty at about last week's prices. Nearly all the common and medium grades are said to have ruled from ½@¾ lower. Stock cattle, and as usual with reference to the right kind, were a very large number of this class of stock changed hands, at prices averaging from 4½ @5 cts.

Good cattle are said to be relatively higher in the west than here, and in consequence most of the stock coming from Chicago and St. Louis are common and medium, and the largest number of the best offered here are from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. It is reported that one drover, on 13 car loads shipped from Chicago, lost $1,200.

The sales since this day week foot up 3,100 head, against 3,400 for the week preceding. It is evident that the commission men are driving a regular; hand office business; one commission firm reports having sold about 1,500 head the commissions on which would probably foot up close on to one thousand dollars. Following are the report of sales for the week:

FRIDAY, Aug 26.

Hazlew'd & B for Kurwin		42	30,35	5 95
"	"	15	12,150	5 10
"	" Oshier	80	67,100	6 30
"	" same	18	14,850	6 30
"	" same	72	71,430	6 30
Hoimse L & Co for Thompson		66	56,230	6 50
"	" Hudd	22	18,900	5 50
"	" Murphy	19	14,380	5 00
"	" same	9	6,750	5 00
Hedges & T for Mallit & Co		108	116,400	6 75

TUESDAY, Aug 30.

"	" same	210	24,940	6 25
"	" Bentley	18	18,756	6 80
"	" Heskett	36	43,920	7 87
"	" same	18	20,460	7 12
"	" Hewett	19	23,370	7 87
"	" Heskett	18	19,470	6 65
"	" West	25	22,470	6 75
"	" Bundy	17	19,380	7 87
"	" same	18	19,200	7 00
"	" same	60	58,800	6 80
"	" same	33	28,620	6 25
"	" O. Harra	19	17,080	5 50
"	" Bender	60	56,940	5 62
"	" same	9	8,640	5 50
"	" same	17	20,230	6 25
H. L. & Co for Kemberling		98	119,730	6 85
"	" Biddle & Y	150	150,940	6 75
"	" same	39	32,470	5 65
"	" Berry	24	19,440	5 50
"	" same	23	17,320	5 62
"	" M'Cuny	20	18,780	6 00
"	" Berry	69	58,995	5 25
Hazlew'd & B for Allerton		66	68,310	6 50
"	" McGarvey	14	14,273	6 50
Orr & W for Thompson		24	21,180	6 75
"	" Hudd	16	16,020	6 75
Thayer to Klemens & A		43	35,900	5 75
Stevens to M'Auly		18	19,350	
Wagner to Klemens & A		19	20,580	7 25
French to Graff		8	4,470	5 50
Lindsay to Briggs		17	15,470	5 87
McFadden & Keller & B		18	16,340	6 50
Hudson to Briggs		47	50,280	8 12
Leedam to Stone		22	18,700	
Easterlin to Lamb		17	16,850	6 75
Casterline to John		21	20,000	4 50
Forward to same		21	17,850	4 25
Hudson & Ly to Casterline		17	16,066	6 00

WEDNESDAY Aug. 31.

Hedges & T for Rose		29	17,980	5 70
"	" Mallit & Co	36	36,540	6 75
"	" same	36	34,740	5 50
"	" Rains & D	68	68,440	6 25
"	" same	18	18,700	6 25
"	" Wolf	19	21,020	7 37
"	" same	18	17,280	5 25
"	" Bahl	36	33,570	5 50
"	" Bender	16	21,200	4 85
"	" Wells	14	16,910	4 25
"	" Mallit	60	59,000	5 65
H. L. & Co. for Graves & A		63	64,100	6 50
"	" Biddle & Y	114	110,570	6 50
"	" Elliot	22	19,900	5 25
"	"	17	16,660	5 00
"	" McCauly	19	18,900	6 15
"	" Doud	26	22,230	5 62
"	"	26	25,670	6 62
"	" Graves	20	17,160	5 00
"	" Buddell	14	11,090	5 00
"	" Williams	21	21,640	6 50
"	" Thompson	38	36,500	5 87
"	" Taylor	20	17,470	5 25
"	" Butler	43	39,500	Fed
"	" Welsh	25	20,150	5 15
Hazlew'd & B. for Forney		16	13,070	5 15
"	" Shoupenard	19	15,620	5 37
"	" Watson	17	15,250	5 37
French to Holtenstein		50	39,180	5 15
Marvin to Hatfield		21	18,520	5 37
Casterline to Martin		19	18,060	6 75
Shamberg to Miller		19	19,000	7 75
Cox to Lamb		36	34,910	6 75
Fairall to Lamb		20	19,940	
Evans to McArdle		14	16,380	4 50
"	"	18	14,220	6 00
Jefferson to Griffith		15	16,160	7 25
McCarty to Miller		36	37,170	6 00
Roberts to McFelin		36	38,000	7 20
Robinson & Cook to Briggs		36	35,370	6 25

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Hazlewood & B. for Dolan		42	38,400	5 75
"	"	20	21,160	6 75
"	" Ashur	42	38,990	5 50
"	"	42	36,900	5 50
"	" Bender	84	84,600	5 00
H. L. & Co. for Doud		54	58,730	6 00
"	" Holmes & P	19	16,580	5 40
"	" Thompson	40	39,230	6 00
"	" Doud	43	34,800	5 00
"	" Allen & M	42	34,020	5 50
"	" Mallery & D	42	33,120	5 75
"	" Doud	28	26,600	4 90
"	" Pheiffer	60	52,260	5 50
Hedges & T for Waddell		18	17,220	6 20
"	" Hamilton	42	34,356	5 50
"	" Bender	81	64,310	5 00
"	" Auld & M	12	10,080	5 75
Campbell for McArdle		19	17,730	3 75
Price		37	38,760	6 62
Robinson & C. for McArdle		33	40,060	
Campbell for McArdle		28	21,840	5 62
Thompson for Briggs		16	20,280	7 90
Campbell		45	42,260	8 25
"	" McFellin	53	45,200	7 75
Stage for Lamb		16	18,850	7 25
Robinson & Cook for Briggs		36	40,380	6 75
Snyder for McFellin		36	38,650	7 00
Tompson for McFellin		35	42,300	6 00
Snyder for Mains		35	37,480	7 12

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were larger than for some weeks preceding, but with a full attendance of buyers, nearly all of whom took hold pretty freely, the market ruled steady, and and prices ½ to ¾ higher than last week. As has been the case for some time past, prime fat sheep sold more readily and relatively better prices than the poorer grades, though, considering the large supply, the market in general ruled better than could reasonably have been expected. Following are the closing quotations:

Fine wool sheep	100 pounds	6.00@6.25
"	"	5.50@5.75
"	"	4.75@5.00
Common	"	4.00@4.50
Scrub sheep	"	3.00@3.50

One bunch of fancy fine wooled, averaging 110 lbs, off the cars, fetched 6.40.

HOGS.

The market is quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important. The arrivals, although not large, were fully up to the demand, and there is but little change in prices. Following are the range of sales: Philadelphia Hogs, 9¾@10¼; Baltimore, 9.75@10. Grass Hogs, 9¼@9¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 1, 1870.

The oil market opened weak and continued until in the afternoon when a stronger feeling was developed, though there was no advance in prices. There is no disguising the fact, however, that the general feeling is not as strong as it has been during the past few days, and while hopes of a better market and higher prices are still entertained, the indications are not so favorable—at least many operators appear to be impressed with this belief, whether there is anything in it or not.

CRUDE.

Is quiet and without quotable change. Sale 1,000 bbls spot at 9¾; 5,000 seller all year (last evening) at 9—9¼ asked to-day. Buyer all year nominal at 10¼@10½.

REFINED.

Sale 3,000 bbls seller last half September at 25; 1,000 do at 24½, October. November or December quoted at 25, and buyer all year at 25¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Johnston & P 75, account T Clows; E L Goodwin 515, account J B Barbour; P A Bates 200, account C D Angell; same 982, account D C Herbst; Eagle O W 138, account B S Duncan; Penn Oil Works 140, account same; Peerless Oil Works 148, account same; Peerless Oil Works 148, account same; Peerless Oil Works 148

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

To Lease.—$3,000 on good property in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address box 641 Pittsburgh P. O., giving location of property. 4t.

Trade is said to be reviving.

City Councils will meet next Monday afternoon on business of importance.

The High School building is rapidly approaching completion. It presents a fine appearance.

Street walking by bawds is almost done away with in this city, thanks to the energy of the police.

Vinegar.—Thirty barrels pure Cider Vinegar in store and for sale by Wm. C. Armstrong, No. 25 Market street.

The recent addition to the organ of St. Pauls' Cathedral makes it the largest instrument of the character west of New York.

Persons wishing to insure their lives in a prompt paying Company are referred to a card on our first page headed "To the Public."

The Mt. Washington Inclined Railway continues to do a thriving business notwithstanding the fact that the novelty has worn away.

The attention of the Birmingham Railway to the Union Depot promises to prove not only a great convenience, but a paying investment, as the cars travel full.

Discharged.—Jack Kerr who was arrested wednesday on suspicion of having participated in the McIntyre mystery, was before the Mayor for a hearing yesterday, and was discharged.

The new First National Bank building, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, promises to be one of the finest iron ornaments of the city. It is almost ready for the Mansard roof.

Public Schools.—The Public Schools will open on Monday next, September 5th, inst. The janitors of the different ward schools are busily engaged in cleaning up and preparing for the little folks.

Lost.—Peter Conboy an honest laboring man about sixty-five years of age was so unfortunate as to loose his pocket book containing $68, on the second day of July last. He thinks he lost it in a grocery in the Diamond.

Yesterday Patrick O'Brien caused Alderman Shore to issue a warrant for the arrest of Patrick Burns, for forcible entry and detainer. Burns having taken possession of a room, in a house owned by O'Brien, and refusing to get out.

Peaceful.—A. W. Aimes was fearfully abused yesterday. He was shoved off a sidewalk on Fifth avenue by Gallaxy. The Gallaxy will be arrested for assault and battery as soon as Alderman Shore's police can find him.

Postponed.—Yesterday morning was fixed for a hearing in the Hartung case. At the appointed time, however, the defendant was unable to appear on account of continued illness, and Alderman Donaldson ordered a postponement until Thursday next.

Preparing.—The new waiting room and office of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co. at the terminus of the road, corner of Liberty and Grant streets is rapidly approaching completion. The work is progressing rapidly, and it will be a great convenience when completed.

The Weekly Gazette will be ready in wrappers for mailing at three o'clock this afternoon in our counting room. It contains the usual weekly report of the proceedings of the County Convention proceedings and a large quantity of interesting reading matter, editorial, local and otherwise. Call and get a copy.

Disorderly.—Perry Miller, according to the statement of John Muckler, sworn to before Justice Reisel, yesterday, was acting in a disorderly manner on Saturday last, and was a great annoyance of Mr. Muckler, his family and the neighbors. The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of Miller on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Hampton Reunion.—The first annual pic nic of the Hampton Zouaves will be held at Mc Farland's Grove, on Saturday, September 10th. The arrangements for a good time are completed. The managers have spared no time and efforts to have all enjoy themselves who will attend. Tickets one dollar, to be had of any of the managers.

Large Land Purchase.—E. P. Jones, Esq., has purchased for $30,000 forty acres of land in this city, lying on the hillside between the Pennsylvania Railroad track, this side of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Such enterprising men as Mr. Jones will build up every locality, and we are glad this valuable tract has passed into his ownership.

The Fire Alarm Office.—We are notified by Mr. G. L. Johnson, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Office, to state that Alderman John A. Fleming has entered upon the duties of his office during the absence of the superintendent. Mr. John O'Conner, a gentleman fully capable, will discharge the duties of Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Fahey.

Hungry Thieves.—Yesterday morning at an early hour a couple of hungry thieves made a raid on the cellar of Mr. Irwin, on Twelfth street. They captured several loaves of bread, a few pounds of butter and drank a couple of quarts of milk, which they found handily at hand. Mrs. Irwin was awake about three o'clock and heard two men in the alley, which was by the house, talking about the division of spoils, but had no idea her larder had been plundered.

At the Police.—Yesterday Officer W. J. Logan made information before Aldermans Shore against Thomas Hughes for disorderly conduct. The trouble occurred at the Seventh ward polls on Saturday, while the Republican primary election was being held. Officer Logan charges Hughes came to the room in which the election was held, and acted in a disorderly manner, interfering with the voting and creating great trouble. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

Conspiracy Threats.—Joseph Hill in an unguarded moment expressed his intention of having Simon Bolinger, Simon disliking the idea of building a fence on the line of his lot, went, and Alderman Butler has issued a warrant for Joseph's arrest.

Alderman Thomas was also called upon to exercise his legal authority in a similar case. Patrick Griffin was said to have threatened to dispose of Walter Riley with a club. The usual papers were sent out.

Severely Injured.—Yesterday John Weichselbaum, a resident of the city, met with a severe accident. He had just arrived from New Orleans, and was walking down the plank from the boat to the shore, when he lost his balance and fell. His shoulder blade was fractured by the fall, while he also received several internal injuries. Having no friends in the city he was taken in charge by the Sisters of Mercy and removed to St. Francis Hospital, Forty-Second street, where he received every attention. He is severely, though not fatally injured.

Obituary.—We clip the following obituary notice from Wednesday's Philadelphia Press: On the 30th inst., Mr. Henry Bell, member of Western Lodge, No. 24, I. O. of O. F. of Pittsburgh, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives of the deceased, and Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., and the encampment with which he was connected, and the children of the War of 1812, are especially invited to attend his funeral, from the late residence, 1241 Coates street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

Mr. Henry Goehring, the father, and Mr. Charles Goehring, brother of Henry Goehring, who died on Monday last, at Freeport, and of the brothers Louis and Gust Goehring, who were killed by lightning, while awaiting the funeral of Henry, Jr., called upon us on Thursday, and desired us to publish their sense of profound obligation and gratitude to the citizens of Freeport for their many and gratuitous services on the occasion of their overwhelming calamity. They will ever keep fresh in their grateful hearts the memory of the kind attentions and good offices of the good people of Freeport on the occasion of their sudden and great misfortune.

Fire Marshal's Report.

The report of Fire Marshal Butler, for the month of August, shows a record of twenty-eight fires in the county. The total amount of property destroyed was $28,825, on which there was $16,675 insurance. The largest fire was that which resulted in the destruction of the Pearl Flour Mill on the 23d inst., involving a loss of $20,000, insured for $10,000. There were three false alarms. A number of persons were notified to remove nuisances which endangered property, and person was notified to remove a quantity of powder stored in the city contrary to law.

Oh! How Long.

Mrs. Catharine Long, a denizen of Hardscrabble, has for a long time been a source of annoyance to the good people of that locality, and their constant cry was been "how Long shall this thing be tolerated." As time passed Mrs. Long's intemperate habits increased in violence and were of long duration. Forbearance finally ceased to be a virtue on the part of her neighbors, and yesterday Mr. John Hilbert, one of the sufferers, appeared at the Mayor's office and made information charging Catharine Long with disorderly conduct and a warrant was issued for her arrest.

An Attempt to Rob.

On Wednesday morning during the temporary absence of Mr. Ed. F. Houston, of Wormser, Myers & Co., from the business office of the firm, corner of Third avenue and Market street, some person by means of a false key entered and proceeded to operate on the safe. They found the key of the outside door and opened it, but found that they could not get the lock of the inner one. They then locked the safe and took away the key. Inasmuch as there were several government bonds in the safe, great anxiety was felt till the lock was picked and the same found to be undisturbed. It is the custom to keep the bonds here as no longer kept in that depository, the owners need not keep the key or make a second visit.

The Teacher's Gathering.

The Pittsburgh Teachers Institute assembled at the usual hour yesterday. The morning session was taken up by the reading of a paper on "The English Language," by Mr. G. Brown, of Hopkinsburg, and one on "Pronunciation," by Mr. W. H. Watkins of Monroeville. Both papers were interesting and received close attention. He is severely, though not fatally injured.

Mr. Watkins was followed by Mr. Hall, who spoke for an hour and a half on the subject of "Elocution." He